Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 107 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1794. [Whole No. 566.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.
For particulars apply to the printer.
January 23 m&th—tf

The Profits arising from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Just published, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and sold by J. Crukshank, W. Young T. Dobson, and the other Booksellers,

MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,
Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
A list of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bush-hill, shewing the times of their admission, death and discharge.
Number of Houses, Deaths, &c. in the respective streets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark.
A list of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.
A summary of donations in cash and provisions, received from sundry persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

Just Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

The Public are cautioned to *beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following*
MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *i* and *s* in the word promise are not parallel, the *s* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

IMPORTED
In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Osmont,
A PERFECT
Assortment of Hanging Paper,
high coloured and plain.
White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.
The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.
Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.
A few hampers of Champaigne wine six years old.
ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearskin Muffs,
And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.
LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few casks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.
In a few Days,
He will have for sale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,
Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

In the Name of the French Republic.
EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.
Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.).
The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.
The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. d

Pennsylvania Hospital,
4th Month, 5th 1794.
The Contributors are desired to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to choose twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the ensuing year:
By order of a board of Managers.
Samuel Coates, clerk.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON.

Accounts from Corsica, mention that gen. Paoli had given battle to the French between Monticello, Cartifao, and Pietralba, in which he killed many, and took a great number of prisoners. Having been informed that the French treated ill those who fell into their hands, he ordered that ten of the French prisoners should be hanged, but not by the hands of the common executioner, for that they should hang one another, and the survivor should be shot, which was executed at Corte on the 20th of December.

The celebrated jewels of the late Madame du Barre, are, at this time, in the safe custody of Messrs. Hammersley and Morland.

A correspondent begs leave to observe, that if Madame du Barry left any property in this country, it should be recommended to the Attorney-General to enquire after it; and asks, might it not be applied with equal humanity and propriety to the relief of the French emigrants at least, if not to the relief of the public distresses of this conntry.

It has been said, that the above lady was a natural child of a native of Great Britain.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

Communication.

It is remarked by Jasper Wilson, in his excellent letter to Mr. Pitt, that the great instrument of success of the Jacobins in France has been the suspicion they constantly excited, that every friend of peace and subordination was connected with the foreign enemies that are invading France." In the same manner "the friends of peace in Great Britain, were denounced as leagued with foreign invaders. This was the reel secret of Messrs. Reeves, Burke, & Co. for levelling the levellers," Mr. Fox and the opposition, who attempted to keep England from engaging in a war against France, "The nation was panic-struck, apprehension and credulity go hand in hand, "and it was thus the English nation was united against France.

In America the same instrument has been employed with similar success. The most effectual means employed by the late French Minister to raise an alarm here, and make this country engage in a war with France, was, a suspicion he very industriously excited that the friends of peace and the federal government were under British influence.

He openly declared our executive officers to be bribed with British gold. In this he was indiscreet---the charge was too gross—his best friends would not believe it, and cried *shame upon him.* Such a *specific* charge required proof for support—this therefore was not insisted on—but the general suspicion that federal men were attached to Great Britain, were tories, aristocrats and friends to monarchy, required no proof; it was only to spread it among common people who deal much in *names* and little in *proofs*; and render all moderate men *odious* by *names* which have no meaning or are not understood. The bait was swallowed by a *party;* and certain names resound from state to state, to create prejudice and hatred against the supporters of our government. To all such charges the best answer is, that there is *not one syllable of truth in these charges against federal men,* and that the British have as little influence in the politics of this country, as the Chinese.

NEW-LONDON, April 10.

Tuesday evening arrived here from Lisbon, the Swedish snow Agneta Elizabeth, Magnus Osell, master, who left there the 12th of Feb. Capt. Griffin of Chatham sold his vessel, and chartered this snow, in which he came passenger. No late news had been received at Lisbon of the transactions that were taking place between the powers at war; three mails were due from England; one arrived the day this vessel sailed, but nothing of its contents had transpired previous to her departure.— Capt. Griffin corroborates the intelligence which we have before received, that the Spanish court had proposed to the French nation, a cessation of hostilities during three months, to which the latter refused to agree. Orders were published in Lisbon for the restoration of all French property, which had been taken possession of by the Portuguese, in six days after the issuing of the decree, about the 10th of February; which is almost a certain augury that there will be no war between the two countries. It was there expected, that in consequence of the conduct of G. Britain towards this country, the United States would declare war against that haughty power. capt. Griffin says, that at the time of his sailing, there was not provisions sufficient in Lisbon to answer the demand for more than eight weeks. At Cadiz flour was at 15 dollars, and corn 7/6 per bushel.

Capt. Furnes, of Boston, was the last vessel known at Lisbon to have been carried into Algiers; certain information had been received of 21 sail of those pirates being at sea on a cruize, when Capt. Osell sailed; one of them had been spoken with as far northward as Oporto.—It was believed at Lisbon, that the combined powers would not be able to continue the war against France another campaign.

WANTED
AN APPRENTICE
To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.

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Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

Thursday, April 10.

Mr. Clark's proposition for stopping the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain under consideration of the Committee of the whole —Mr. Sherburne in the chair.

Mr. SEDGWICK's SPEECH,

(CONCLUDED.)

He said he had yesterday taken the liberty to suggest to the committee certain constitutional considerations. The answers which had been given had by no means been satisfactory. It was incumbent on gentlemen who had so frequently warned us of the dnnger of usurping power—who had so frequently, and in language so animated, charged us to avoid grasping power by implication, and construction. It was incumbent on those gentlemen, would they preserve consistency of character, clearly to demonstrate the authority which they assumed—that it might not be supposed that their construction of the Constitution was a convenient accommodation to the existing circumstances.

It was not now a question whether the people had made a wise or prudent distribution of the powers of their government. They had declared their will, and that will we were bound by every consideration of honor and duty to execute. In the instrument under which we acted, they had declared, that the President, under certain modifications should be their organ to treat exclusively with foreign powers. This authority thus exclusively delegated, include all the terms on which a treaty could be formed. What was the present measure? Prescribing the terms of treaty, and restraining the constitutional power from treating on any other terms.

If the Legislature could prescribe those terms in this instance, it may then prescribe all the terms in every instance; and of course controul in all things the exercise of that power.

To this reasoning two answers have been given, the one by a gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) that the Legislature might make such a law, becaute the executive could repeal it. He really could not comprehend the force of the reasoning; he was glad however, he could with perfect confidence contradict the assertion, which he was sure would be a very disgusting one to the people of America.—There was in fact, in no instance an authority given to the executive, to repeal a constitutional act of the legislature.—The other answer was that given by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Nicholas) that there could be no objection to the exercise of this power if it should be assented to by the President and Senate—This was still a more extraordinary and unsatisfactory answer than the other—it implied that the President and Senate could make grants of power to this House, not contained in the constitution. To this he would answer, that all the powers which the House could legally exercise were expressed in the instrument under which we acted—that those powers could be neither enlarged nor abridged by any man or body of men on earth, but in the way pointed out by the instrument itself.

Mr. Sedgwick said these considerations he had expressed, without any previous preparation as they occured to his mind. Should gentlemen who viewed the subject in the light he did remain silent, he would in the further progress of this measure, he pledged himself, with more orderly arrangement, and he hoped with more perspicuity, and force, address himself to the consideration of this committee, or of the House.—It would avail little to tell him that his opposition would be unpopular—no man more than himself, wished the good opinion of his countrymen, but no personal inconvenience, no loss of fame or popular affection, should ever induce him to see his country threatened with evils incalculable in number, and duration, without warning her of her danger---A country which he loved, and which he might on this occasion be permitted to say, he had long served with honest fidelity, and without a single instance of sinister or mere personal regard.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

OBSERVATIONS.

The present is an age of Paradoxes; as well as of experiment and revolution.—Republicans say, that their form of civil government is more propitious, than all others, to the preservation of peace on earth, (how truly is yet to be proved;) yet republicans are using every means that cunning, stimulated by wrath, can devise, to plunge their country into a war, without employing previously any prudent means to avoid it:—while others, who are branded as aristocrats, are as zealous in pressing the healing expedients of negociation.

The men, who spent many days to prove, that we were not strong enough to risque a few broadsides with the petty pirates of Algiers, and, therefore, declared that the arming against them was useless, can hardly afford a few days for consideration, before they would have us rush into a war with Great Britain, the greatest naval power in the world; and before we have a single vessel ready for the sea, fit to engage a sloop of war.

Some men complain that the powers of the executive are dangerously great; and that the public creditors have had their patriotism debauched by dealing too largely in national securities: yet these men are exerting every nerve, to destroy a state of peace, in which alone the Executive (if there be any need of it) may easily be circumscribed, and the public debt extinguished; and urge us to engage in a war, whereby the debt will not only be increased, but the powers of the executive, which have excited such alarm, necessarily be enlarged.

Those, who preach that liberty and equality are the common rights of all men, endeavour to confine the most valuable right of thinking and speaking to themselves, and their associates in opinion;—and to make it criminal to publish a dissenting sentiment.

Those, who declare the warmest friendship for the people of France, and wish them all manner of prosperity, are incessantly encouraging the rulers of that people to proceed, to bury themselves and their country in one common ruin, rather than receive a constitution, which at one time, lately, had almost universal approbation; and thereby put a stop to the dreadful havoc, and desolation, which are pursuing them.

Those, who possess a belief in the christian Religion, as a necessary revelation from God, are, to their utmost, assisting sceptics and atheists in their attempts to overturn the altars of that Deity, whom themselves adore, and in exterminating their fellow believers.

O! Liberty, thou art a paradox, a composition of paradoxes.

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Jan. 8.

Letter from Lacoste and Baudot, representatives of the people with the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, dated Strasburgh, January 3.

"We have been at Spires, citizen colleagues, as we announced in our last. The enemy fly with such rapidity, that it is impossible to overtake them; but if the men escaped, their magazines remain. The canons of Spires have left upwards of 100,000 pitchers of wine in their cellars, and the granary was stocked in adequate proportion. The bishop's houses were full of forage, brandy and all kinds of eatables. The most speedy measures are taken to convey all those provisions to Landau. The metals which served to decorate or to compose the monuments of the cathedral, were also carried off, the saints dislodged, 6000 wax tapers unpacked, some ciboires and other instruments of folly melted down, and the bells broke, all to the greatest glory of the republic.

"The public chests of the city have been delivered up to the paymaster-general; but they have been visited so often that there hardly remains any thing in them. The custom-house, full of all kinds of merchandize, deposited, as it were, in a place of safety, by the French and foreign aristocrats. This prize, worth one million, shall turn to the profit of the defenders of the country. The rich inhabitants of the palatinate have emigrated: we treat them like the worthless Frenchmen, whose people they have imitated. Our troops have advanced as far as Neustadt and Frankenthal.

"We do not reckon, in the enumeration of the prizes, the small magazines of private persons, which add however to the great mass. Our chief attention is now turned to fill the magazines of the republic at the expence of the enemy.

"The elements agree with us in exterminating the traitors; the Rhine has just swallowed five hundred emigrants who fled from Weissembourg, to swell the broken army of Conde.

"The municipal officers and the commandant of Lauterburg dared to demand of us an amnesty for those inhabithants of that city who followed the infamous Austrians in their flight. We answered by putting them under arrest, and their conduct will be examined in such a manner as to convince the traitors and cowards that they have nothing to expect but death from the republic.

"P. S. This moment, dear colleagues, we receive news of the greatest importance. The famous post of Kaisers Lautern is in our power. Vive la Republique!"

"The enemy abandoned, at Leimersheut, thirty thousand cwts. of forage; at Germenheim, seventy tons of flour, six thousand sacks of oats, and six thousand sacks of dried vegetables; at Markstall, twelve thousand sacks of oats; at Weissembourg, fifteen thousand muskets, a great number of sick and dying wounded, whom they inhumanly deprived of the small portion of the provisions they had destributed among them, to support for a few moments their feeble existence; at Lauterbourg, all kinds of ammunition, a great number of muskets, an immense magazine of gun-powder, and thirty thousand blankets; under the glacis of Fort Louis, sixty waggons, with their horses before them. The number of muskets picked up in all parts, amounts to near thirty thousand.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, January 15.

This morning sir Sydney Smith and Major Moncrief arrived at the office of the right hon. Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with dispatches from Vice-Admiral lord Hood and Major-General David Dundas, of which the following is a copy.

Toulon, Dec. 18, 1793.

My Lord,

Agreeably to your Lordship's order, I proceeded with the swallow Tender, three English and three Spanish gun boats, to the Arsenal, and immediately began making the necessary preparations for burning the French ships and stores therein.—We found the Dock Gates well secured by the judicious arrangements of the Governor, altho' the Dock Yard people had already substituted the three coloured cockade for the white one. I did not think it safe to attempt the securing of them, considering, that contest of any kind, would occupy our whole attention, and prevent us from accomplishing our purpose.

The Galley Slaves, to the number of at least 600, shewed themselves jealous spectators of our operations: Their disposition to oppose us was evident; and being unchained, which was unusual, rendered it necessary to keep a watchful eye on them on board the galley, by pointing the guns of the Swallow Tender and one of the Gun Boats on them, in such a manner as to enfilade the quay on which they must have landed to come to us, assuring them, at the same time, that no harm should happen to them if they remained quiet. The enemy kept up a cross fire of shot and shells on the spot from Malbousquet, and the neighbouring hills, which contributed to keep the Galley Slaves in subjection, and operated in every respect, favorably for us, by keeping the Republican party in the town within their houses, while it occasioned little interruption to our work of preparing and placing combustible matter in the different store houses, and on board the ships; such was the steadiness of the few brave seamen I had under my command. A great multitude of the enemy continued to draw down the hill towards the Dock Yard wall, and as the night closed in, they came near enough to pour in an irregular tho' quick fire of musquetry on us from the Boulangerie, and of cannon from the heights which overlook it.

We kept them at bay by discharges of grape shot from time to time, which prevented their coming so near as to discover the insufficiency of our force to repel a closer attack. A Gun Boat was stationed to flank the wall on the outside, and two field pieces within against the wicket usually frequented by the workmen, of whom we were particularly apprehensive. About eight o'clock I had the satisfaction of seeing Lieut. Gore towing in the Vulcan fireship. Capt. Hare, her commander, placed her agreeably to my directions, in a most masterly manner, across the Tier of men of war, and the additional force of her guns and men diminished my apprehensions of the Galley Slaves rising on us, as their manner and occasional tumultuous debates ceased entirely on her appearance. The only noise heard among them was the hammer knocking off their fetters, which humanity forbade my opposing, as they might thereby be more at liberty to save themselves on the conflagration taking place among them. In this situation we continued to wait most anxiously for the hour concerted with the Governor for the inflamation of the Trains. The moment the signal was made, we had the satisfaction too see the flames rise in every quarter. Lieutenant Tupper was charged with the burning of the General Magazines, the Pitch, Tar, Tallow and Oil Store-houses, and succeeded most perfectly; the Hemp Magazine was included in this blaze: Its being calm was unfortunate to the spreading of the flames, but 250 barrels of Tar divided among the Deals and other timber, insured the rapid ignition of that quarter which Lieutenant Tupper had undertaken.

The Mast-house was equally well set on fire by Lieut. Middleton, of the Britannia, Lieut. Pater, continued in a most daring manner to brave the flames, in order to compleat the work where the fire seemed to have caught imperfectly. I was obliged to call them off, lest his retreat should become impracticable: his situation was the more perilous, as the enemy's fire redoubled as soon as the amazing blaze of light rendered us distinct objects of their aim. Lieutenant Ironmonger, of the Royals, remained with the Guard at the Gate till the last, long after the Spanish Guard was withdrawn, and was brought safely off by Captain Edge, of the Alert, to whom I had confided the important service of closing our retreat and bringing off our detached parties, which were saved to a man. I was sorry to find myself deprived of the further services of Capt. Hare: He had performed that of placing his fireship to admiration, but was blown into the water, and much scorched, by the explosion of her priming, when in the act of putting the match to it. Lieutenant Gore was also much burnt, and I was consequently deprived of him also, which I regretted the more, from the recollection of his bravery and activity in this warm service.

The guns of the fireship going off on both sides as they heated, in the direction that was given them, towards those Quarters from whence we were most apprehensive of the enemy forcing their way in upon us, checked their career. Their shouts and Republican Songs, which we could hear distinctly, continued till they, as well as ourselves, were in a manner thunderstruck by the explosion of some thousand barrels of Powder on board the Iris Frigate, lying in the Inner Road, without us, and which had been injudiciously set on fire by the Spanish Boats, in going off, instead of being sunk, as ordered. The concussion of air, and the shower of falling timber on fire, was such as nearly to destroy the whole of us. Lieutenant Pater, of the Terrible, with his whole Boat's Crew, nearly perished; the boat was nearly blown to pieces, but the men were picked up alive. The Union Gun Boat, which was nearest to the Iris, suffered considerably, Mr. Young being killed, with three men, and the vessel shaken to pieces. I had given it in charge to the Spanish officers to fire the ships in the Bason before the town, but they returned, and reported that various obstacles had prevented their entering it. We attempted it together, as soon as we had compleated the business in the Arsenal, but were repulsed in our attempt to cut the boom by repeated Vollies of Musquetry from the Flag ship and wall of the Batterey Royale. The cannon of this battery had been spiked by the judicious precaution taken by the Governor, previously to the evacuation of the Town.

The failure of our attempt on the ships in the Bason before the town, owing to the insufficiency of our forces, made me regret that the Spanish gun boats had been withdrawn from me to perform other service. The Adjutant Don Pedro Cotiella, Don Francisco Riguelme, and Don Francisco Trusello remained with me to the last, and I feel bound to bear testimony of the zeal and activity with which they performed the most essential services during the whole of the business, as far as the insufficiency of their force allowed it, being reduced by the retreat of the gun boats, to a single Felucca, and a mortar-boat which had expended its ammunition, but contained 30 men with cutlasses.

We now proceeded to burn the Hero and Themistocle two seventy four gun ships, laying in the inner road. Our approach to them had hitherto been impracticable in boats as the French prisoners who had been left in the latter ship were still in possession of her, and had shewn a

determination to reſiſt our attempt to come on board. The ſcene of conflagration around them, heightened by the late tremendous exploſion, had however awakened their fears for their lives. Thinking this to be the caſe, I addreſſed them, expreſſing my readineſs to land them in a place of ſafety, if they would ſubmit; and they thankfully accepted the offer, ſhewing themſelves to be completely intimidated, and very grateful for our humane intentions towards them, in not attempting to burn them with the ſhip. It was neceſſary to proceed with precaution, as they were more numerous than ourſelves.

We at length completed their diſembarkation, and then ſet her on fire. On this occaſion I had nearly loſt my valuable friend and aſſiſtant, Lieutenant Miller of the Windſor Caſtle, who had ſtaid ſo long on board to inſure the fire taking, that it gained on him ſuddenly, and it was not without being very much ſcorched, and the riſk of being ſuffocated, that we could approach the ſhip to take him in. The loſs to the ſervice would have been very great, had we not ſucceeded in our endeavours to ſave him. Mr. Knight, Midſhipman of the Windſor Caſtle, who was in the boat with me, ſhewed much activity and addreſs on this occaſion, as well as firmneſs throughout the day.

The exploſion of a ſecond powder veſſel, equally unexpected, and with a ſhock even greater than the firſt, again put us in the moſt imminent danger of periſhing; and when it is conſidered that we were within the ſphere of the falling timber, it is next to miraculous that no one piece, of the many which made the water foam round us, happened to touch either the Swallow or the three boats with me.

Having now ſet fire to every thing within our reach, exhauſted our combuſtible preparations and our ſtrength to ſuch a degree that the men abſolutely dropped on the oars, we directed our courſe to join the fleet, running the gauntlet under a few ill-directed ſhot from the forts of Balaguier and Aiguillette, now occupied by the enemy; but fortunately without loſs of any kind, we proceeded to the place appointed for the embarkation of the troops, and took off as many as we could carry. It would be injuſtice to thoſe whom I have omitted to name, for their not having been ſo immediately under my eye, if I did not acknowledge myſelf indebted to them all for their extraordinary exertions in the execution of this great national object. The quickneſs with which the inflamation took effect, on my ſignal, its extent and duration, are the beſt evidences that every officer and man was ready at his poſt, and firm under moſt perilous circumſtances—I therefore ſubjoin a liſt of the whole who were employed on this ſervice.

We can aſcertain that the fire extended to at leaſt ten ſail of the line, how much further we cannot ſay. The loſs of the general magazine, and of the quantity of pitch, tar, roſin, hemp, timber, cordage and gunpowder, muſt conſiderably impede the equipment of the few ſhips that remain. I am ſorry to have been obliged to leave any, bnt I hope your Lordſhip will be ſatisfied that we did as much as our circumſcribed means enabled us to do, in a limited time, preſſed as we were by a force ſo much ſuperior to us.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. SYDNEY SMITH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hood.

DUBLIN, January 8.

No ſubject can poſſibly furniſh more juſt matter for ridicule, than the Auſtrian repreſentation of affairs on the Rhine. By their account, out of 40,000 who attacked the Duke of Brunſwick, near Landau, on the 25th of November, 15,000 of the French were cut to pieces—on the 2d December, 10,000 were ſurrounded in a wood, and ſhared the ſame fate—on the 19th and 20th of the ſame month, 12,000 expiated, to uſe their own phraſe, their unexampled atrocities—Yet, ſtrange to tell, armies, ſtill more numerous, riſe from their aſhes, which continue ſimilar operations with ſimilar ſucceſs.

The moſt terrible ſcene perhaps that ever was preſented to human eyes, muſt have been the embarkation at Toulon, amidſt volumes of fire, the ſhrieks of women, the violence of the profligate, and the confuſion of all.—How many ſouls have periſhed it is impoſſible for conjecture to eſtimate. How many ſtill more unfortunate are abandoned to the French, we ſhall ſoon aſcertain from the records of their fatal tribunal.

LONDON, January 9.

There will be three diſtinct parties the approaching ſeſſion in Parliament. The Burkites or Alarmites, who will perſiſt in purſuing the war on the Continent, for the purpoſe of extirpating the Sans Culottes and Carmagnols; the Pittites, who will recommend the withdrawing our troops from the Frontiers, and aſſiſt in an expedition againſt the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies; and the oppoſition, who will recommend peace, as the beſt ſecurity to the happineſs and well being of the nation.

The republicans at Toulon, even in the exultation of victory, have condeſcended to eke out the lion's ſkin with the fox's tail. They have kept the Britiſh and Spaniſh flags flying on the town and forts, as a decoy to ſuch veſſels as may arrive with men, ſtores or proviſions, intended for the allies. The ſtratagem, if we may believe their own accounts, has been but too ſucceſsful.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 16.

This forenoon the Preſident of the United States in a meſſage to the Senate, nominated JOHN JAY, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY to the Court of Great Britain.

At an early hour this morning, the Galleries of the Houſe of Repreſentatives were cloſed, in conſequence of a motion which after ſome oppoſition was carried in the affirmative, to take into conſideration the confidential communication from the Preſident of the United States received yeſterday.

The doors continued ſhut, till the adjournment.

Copy of a letter from Capt. John Cochran.

Kingſton, March 4, 1794.

Mr. Stephen Girard,

"I am ſorry to inform you, that having ſailed from Aux Cayes on the 25th of February, with the nett proceeds of both cargoes, in ſugar, coffee, bar iron, &c. amounting in value to £.5645,16,5. I was taken that day by the ſchr. Hawke, and frigate Succeſs, Capt. Roberts, and ſent down to this port. I was firſt boarded by the Hawke, which veſſel belongs to Mr. Kingſton, here. They took poſſeſſion of my veſſel without even the formality of looking over my papers, and muſt have been convinced that there was no property on board belonging to citizens of France. Upon my arrival I underwent an examination, and ſwore to my veſſel and cargo, with the mate and one of the people.—But notwithſtanding this, I apprehend the brig and cargo will be libelled, and as it will then be out of our power to take any ſteps for liberating the veſſel, I fear the whole will be condemned.

"A brig belonging to Mr. Pennock, of Norfolk, and bound to this port, was bro't in as a prize the day I arrived; the captain informs me that his orders from the owner were, in caſe of being ſtopped here, to proteſt againſt the proceedings, and return home without attempting to lay claim, which would occaſion a fruitleſs expence."

The following intereſting detail is furniſhed by a gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Sampſon, from Canton.

IN paſſing the Straits of Banco, we were informed a large fleet of Malay prows, 150 ſail, had been lying for ſome time at the iſland of Lucepara, at the entrance of the Straits; but had a few days previous to our arrival there gone to the eaſtward in ſearch of another fleet of thoſe pirates of ſimilar ſtrength, with whom they were at war. Great danger is to be apprehended from thoſe people, unleſs the veſſel has the appearance of being well armed. An American ſhip, called the Fair American, commanded by Capt. Lee, paſſed through the Straits of Banco previous to the Sampſon, and was chaſed by them, but got off under cover of the night. The Prows are all provided with arms, moſt of them having a four pounder in the bow, and ſmall arms in abundance, they had taken a Dutch guarde de coaſta, having previouſly purchaſed from them all their ammunition and ſmall arms.

The Ladrones of Cochin-China had been in great numbers on the coaſt of China, and taken a Portugueſe ſhip by ſurpriſe, having boarded her in the night—they alſo captured a number of Junks and ſmall boats belonging to the Chineſe.

Lord Macartney, the Britiſh Ambaſſador to the Emperor of China, was expected at Canton in a few days after the ſailing of the Sampſon, being then on his return by land from Pekin. His embaſſy, it was reported and believed, had not ſucceeded in the very important objects wiſhed for by the Britiſh Government, the chief of which was the privilege of their veſſels to trade at ſome port more northerly than Canton, to the excluſion of all other nations; they were alſo in hopes of getting many very oppreſſive impoſitions aboliſhed, ſuch as the Cumſhaw or Preſent to the Hoppoos, &c. There it was believed they would in part ſucceed, which would be of advantage to all nations trading to Canton. The Britiſh company benefited in a ſmall degree, it was ſuppoſed, by the embaſſy on their leaving Macao—(which place they retire to when the ſeaſon for buſineſs is paſſed and return to Canton on the arrival of their ſhips the enſuing ſeaſon.)

They made an offer of the cuſtomary cumſhaw to the Mandarins, provided they would give receipts for the ſame, intimating at the ſame time, that it would be forwarded on to lord Macartney, who was then on his way to Pekin, which the Mandarins refuſed and permitted them to paſs without paying.

It was reported alſo, that the preſents taken by Lord Macartney for the emperor were refuſed.* On his arrival in the yellow ſea, he was received with great ſplendor by Mandarins ſent for that purpoſe by the Emperor, and conducted to Pekin; ſome difficulty occurred there by reaſon of his lordſhips refuſing to comply with the uſual ſalutation before the Emperor, which is to bow the head to the ground. But on his being informed no audience would be granted him unleſs this previous ceremony was complied with, he ſubmitted. At the departure of the Sampſon his lordſhip was on his way from Pekin over land to Canton. Great preparations were made at the places he ſtoped at on his journey, he was treated with great politeneſs and every mark of reſpect ſhewn him: The Lyon man of war of 60 guns, Eraſmus Gore, commander, and the Indoſtan Indiaman, Capt. Mc'Intoſh, had arrived previous to the ſailing of the Sampſon, after landing Lord Macartney and his ſuite. The Lyon was laying at the entrance of the Bocca Tiger with a French brig from the north weſt coaſt of America with ſkins, which they had made a prize of.

The Britiſh Indiaman Princeſs Royal had been captured in the Straits of Sunda by three French privateers, after a warm action, which continued for an hour with great bravery on both ſides. A number of French privateers were in the Straits of Malacca, and had almoſt entirely deſtroyed the Dutch and Engliſh coaſting trade in that quarter, having taken near ſixty ſail of veſſels large and ſmall, and it was ſuppoſed few homeward bound ſhips from Canton to Bengal and Bombay would eſcape.

* *Another acconnt ſays they were accepted.*

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

April 15.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, communicating a letter from the Britiſh miniſter here, in which the inſtrnctions of the 8th of June are endeavored to be ſhewn conſonant to the law of nations; alſo ſundry communications from the ſouth weſtern territory, and a letter from our ambaſſador at Madrid, communicated confidentially.

The non-importation reſolution was taken up in the Houſe: Mr. Smith (S. C.) preſented a modification of the original motion, which was declared to be a ſubſtitute, by the chair, and therefore out of order.

Mr. Giles moved to ſtrike out of the reſolution the *ſine qua non* condition, of reſtitution for negroes carried off.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) objected to the motion.—He feared it would appear like an abandonment of the claim.

After ſome further debate on this amendment, Mr. Fitzſimons ſuggeſted a ſubſtitute for the reſolution to avoid the embarraſſment of a ſpecification.

Mr. Giles withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Smith (S.C.) moved to ſtrike out the ſpecification and inſert a clauſe more general.

After further converſation, Mr. Tracy expreſſed a wiſh for the previous queſtion, under the impreſſion, that this is not a proper time for a final deciſion on the buſineſs.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) conſented to withdraw his amendment until the previous queſtion be put.

After ſome debate the yeas and nays were called on this queſtion, viz. Shall the main queſtion be now taken?

AYES.	NOES
Armſtrong,	Ames,
Bailey,	Boudinot,
Baldwin,	S. Bourne,
Beatty,	B. Bourn,
Blount,	Cadwallader,
Carnes,	Cobb,
Chriſtie,	Coffin,
Claibourne,	Coit,
Clark,	Dearborn,
Coles,	Dexter,
Dent,	Fitzſimons,
Findley,	Forreſt,
Giles,	Foſter,
Gilman,	Gilbert,
Greenup,	Glen,
Gregg,	Goodhue,
Griffin,	Gordon,
Grove,	Hartley,
Hancock,	Heiſter,
Harriſon,	Hillhouſe,
Heath,	Hindman,
Hunter,	Holten,
Irvine,	Kitttera,
Locke,	Latimer,
Lyman,	Learned,
Macon,	Lee,
Madiſon,	Malbone,
M'Dowell,	Murray,
Mebane,	Niles,
Montgomery,	Sherbourne,
Moore,	J. Smith,
Muhlenberg,	W. Smith,
Nevil,	Swift,
New,	Talbot
Nicholas,	Thatcher,
Orr,	Tracy,
Page,	Trumbull,
Parker,	Van Allen,
Pickens,	Van Gaaſbeck,
Preſton,	J. Wadſworth,
Rutherford,	P. Wadſworth,
Scott,	Ward,
Smilie,	Watts,
I. Smith,	Wingate—44
S. Smith,	
Sprigg,	
Treadwell,	
V. Cortlandt,	
Venable,	
Walker,	
Williams,	
Winn.	
Winſton,—53.	

The Houſe then adjourned.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Needman, Williams,	Edenton
Sloop Fanny, Hoit,	St. Euſtatia
Lively, Reed,	Baltimore

Capt. Hoit had his veſſel captured and condemned at Dominico. The agents purchaſed the veſſel and gave her to the captain, with this veſſel came 4 American maſters of veſſels, who had their veſſels and cargoes taken.

They report that the privateers continue to take and plunder all veſſels they meet, but that 'tis reported, that condemnations will be diſcontinued till further inſtructions arrive from England, by which time they expect prudently to be able to form a judgment which ſide the Americans mean to take.

Reports are, that Fort Bourbon was in poſſeſſion of the French the 20th March.—At St. Euſtatia, ſeveral reports were propagated that the fort was taken, but as often contradicted; ſo that we have reaſon to conclude that the French are yet in poſſeſſion of it. The Engliſh made an attempt to take a frigate near the Fort, but were driven off with the loſs of many lives, having had their gun boats ſunk.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Ship Charleſton, Garman,	Charleſton
Aurora, Seward,	Portſmouth
Schooner Alice, Weymouth,	Bermuda
Friendſhip, M'Namara,	Virginia
Mary, Huſſey,	Boſton
Sloop Polly, Graves,	Richmond

☞ Thoſe perſons who

undertake to cut timber or wood of any kind whatever, from any lands of the real eſtate of the late Richard Stockton Eſq. deceaſed, in the weſtern precinct of the county of Somerſet in the ſtate of New Jerſey, under a pretence of a right to cut on lands adjacent, are requeſted to deſiſt from ſo doing, or they will be proceeded againſt in ſuch manner as may prove troubleſome and expenſive to themſelves.

April 16. w&s2w

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

April 16.

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, written by Mrs. Cowley, called the

Belle's Stratagem.

Doricourt,	Mr. Chalmers
Hardy,	Mr. Morris
Sir George Touchwood,	Mr. Whitlock
Flutter,	Mr. Marſhall
Saville,	Mr. Green
Saville's ſervt.	Mr. Darley jun.
Villers,	Mr. Cleveland
Courtall,	Mr. Moreton
Gentleman,	Mr. Harwood
Gibſon,	Mr. Warrell
Dick,	Mr. Francis
Letitia Hardy,	Mrs. Morris
Mrs. Racket,	Mrs. Shaw
Lady Frances Touchwood,	firſt time Miſs Oldfield
Miſs. Ogle,	Mrs. Francis
Kitty Willis,	Mrs. Rowſon

In act 4th a Grand Maſquerade, with a dance by the characters.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, in 2 acts, (Written by the Author of the School for Scandal) called

Saint Patrick's Day;

OR THE

Scheming Lieutenant.

56

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, & Portsmouth BILLS

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794. mw&sif

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone house, No. 41, South Second Street,

Historical Collections:

CONSISTING OF

STATE PAPERS,

And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an History of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

In two large quarto volumes, price ten dollars in boards.

Subscribers will be furnished with the 2d. volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid five dollars and a quarter on receiving the first.

This second volume comprehends, among other interesting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commissioners respecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at *Manhattans* (now New York) is particularly detailed.

*** Materials are collected sufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME, The time of publishing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from subscriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. West, Boston; Isaia Thomas, Worcester; Isaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardson, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Fredrick Graig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindsey, Norfolk; David Henderson, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Petersburg; Augustine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleston.

April 4. mw&f3w

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

An Original Novel,

In Four Volumes, duodecimo,

Dedicated, by Permission, to Mrs. Bingham,

ENTITLED,

Trials of the Human Heart.

By Mrs. ROWSON,

Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, Inquisitor, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, &c. &c.

" ———If there's a pow'r above us,
" (And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
" Thro' all her works) he must delight in
" virtue,
" And that which he delights in, must be
" happy."

* * * * * * * * * * *

" The soul, secur'd in her existence, smiles
" At the drawn dagger, & defies its point"

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be printed with a neat type on good paper.

II. Price to subscribers four dollars bound, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

III. The subscribers' names will be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subscriptions are received by the Author, the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Messrs. Carey, Rice, and Dobson, Philadelphia— Mr. Green, Annapolis—Messrs. Allen, Berry, and S. Campbell, New, York—Messrs. West, Thomas and Andrew Blake, and Larkin, Boston— Mr. Haswel, Vermont—Messrs. Rice, and Edwards, Baltimore—Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston.

April 2. mw&f3ws

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first of May,

The noted Estate, called

Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&f1m

The following memorial from Samue Hopkins, was read in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, the 19th inst.

To the Speaker and Members of the Assembly of Pensylvania:

THE Subscriber apprehends he has at great labour and expence much improved on the common mode of manufacturing pot and pearl ashes, for which improvement the United States have granted him, an exclusive right for a term of years. The advantages over the former is set forth by divers Certificates, one of which signed by David Rittenhouse, Doctor Rush and others, hath been published. By variety of improvements in the application of the principle, he apprehends he has so far simplify'd it, that at small expence it may be conducted by women or children, altho' larger the works greater the profits resulting in proportion. In a work that may cost about 12 dollars to be worked by a boy of 12 or 13 years old, with attention, may make 150 weight of pearl ashes, and with good house ashes at 9d per bushel, wood at 20s per cord; the pearl ashes so made when sold at the common price of 50s per hundred, leaves about 40s for his week's labour. The process is allowed to be easy and familiar, one of those small works is now standing at his house in Arch Street No. 43, and is free for inspection to any that inclines to visit it; he therefore wishes a suitable Committee may be appointed, one or more members of each County to examine the same, see some experiments performed, and should it be thought after every necessary examination, this improvement preferable to the former, and a general benefit to this State, in bringing forward this manufactury in which little heretofore have been done, he willing to relinquish his aforsaid right, as far as relates to Pennsylvania, for such a compensation as the merits of it may appear reasonable to desire.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

2d Mo. 19, 1764.

A work that may cost about 300 dollars when compleat with 4 large boilers worked by 2 fires, 2 hands may make as much pearl ashes as common black salts, perhaps 18 or 20 cwt. per week, it may require about 7 cord of wood. The quantity made in a certain given time, will always depend on the attention of the workmen, the size of the furnace, the quality of the ashes, &c. &c.

The Committee appointed Feb. 25, last, on the memorial of Samuel Hopkins, made report, which was read as follows, viz:

The Committee to whom was refered the application of Samuel Hopkins to the Legislature, on the subject of an improvement discovered by him in the manufactury of pot and bearl ashes, beg leave to to report—That they think favourably of the prayer of the said applicant, and are of opinion that it will be advantageous for the State to have the mode invented by him, rendered of general utility, by the purchase of his exclusive privilidge in the discovery, which they understand may be effected on very moderate terms; they therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill to grant the sum of £ to Samuel Hopkins, in reward of his discovery, and as a compensation for the surrender of his exclusive right to said improvement, within the limits of this commonwealth.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,

And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&th1f

The annual election

FOR

Directors and a Treasurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth street, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unless the said arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
Secretary

April 7. m&w t 5th May.

Samuel Coates,

At his Store, No. 82, south Front street,

HATH FOR SALE,

94 *Barrels*

New England Beef,

29 barrels liver oil,
25 barrels Cider,
92 boxes of Candles,
1500 pair of men's leather shoes
642 bushels of Barley
A quantity of Tow Linen
Ditto, of New-England Soal leather
40 bags of excellent corton
4 boxes of Chocolate
3000 wt. of Allspice
400 cases of the best Holland gin.

April 1. *eod2w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has also, just arrived and for sale

A SMALL CARGO OF

Lisbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.

April 5. d1w w&s1m.

St. Domingo Sufferers.

THOSE persons who undertook to collect the subscription made for the relief of the above unfortunate persons, are requested to complete their returns, where they have, not already done it, and to deliver the same with any balance they may hold, into the funds of the Treasurer, who will receive any subscription which remains uncollected, or any fresh donation. It is hoped instant attention will be paid to this notice, to enable the committee of distribution to close their accounts and give further relief to a number of those persons still remaining here, whose situation is truly distressing.

By order of the committee of distribution,

Robert Smith, Treasurer.

April 9, 1794.

P. S. It is requested the different Printers will for a few days, publish the above.

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither

State of Maryland.
High Court of Chancery,
March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states

in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and herefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18. tuth&s3w

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hussey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. dów

Lately Published.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobson,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forrester, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&s3w

To be sold by Public Vendue,

The 19th Instant,

At the COFFEE HOUSE,

At Seven o'clock in the Evening,

By order of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the United Episcopal Churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia, the Trustees of the University, and the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital,

The House and Lot bequeathed

by the last Will and Testament of James Sroops deceased, in equal proportions to the above institutions, being

The House, No. 20,

Wherein Joseph Spencer now lives well situated for business, on the west side of Third street, about midway between Market and Arch street. It is 17 feet front upon Third street, and the lot is 132 feet deep

*** The purchaser paying half the purchase money on delivery of the deed, may have twelve months credit for the remainder, on giving good security and paying interest.

THOMAS CUMPSTON,
JOHN WILCOCKS,
Committee for the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry appointed to sell.

EDWARD FOX,
Committee for the University.

JOSEPH PASCHALL,
SAMUEL COATES,
BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR,
Committee for the Pennsylvania Hospital.

April 14. dts

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thursday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchase, in the county of Tioga, state of New York.

The		containing acres
Southwest quar. of	Township No. 2,	9,424
Northwest do.	do. 4,	5,637
Northeast do.	do. 6,	10,525
Southwest do.	do. 7,	9000
Southwest do	do. 8,	3,950
Northwest do.	do. 8,	6,850
Southeast do.	do. 9,	6,250
Southeast do.	do. 10,	9,000
Northwest do.	do. 10,	10,475
		70,521

These lands are rapidly encreasing in value, large settlements are already made in several of the townships; the goodness of soil, and the advantages in point of situation being so well known, render any further description unnecessary. A map of the tracts and conditions of sale may be seen at No. 10, Queen street, New-York.

April 10 tuth&s t14M

Just Imported,

In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.

John Donnaldson.

April 4. d1w w& t

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3, South Fourth-Street.